

Value Chain Management in Production and Marketing of Groundnut in Raichur District of Karnataka

H. Lokesha^a, V. R. Kiresur^b, P. Parthasarathy Rao^b and Cynthia S. Bantilan^b

^aUniversity of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, Karnataka

^bInternational Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

The study has investigated the value chain management in production and marketing of groundnut in the Raichur district of Karnataka during *kharif* 2008. In groundnut, TMV-2 is the ruling variety occupying 85 per cent of the area in the district, but it is prone to pests and cut worm leaf minor; disease such as groundnut bud necrosis and leaf spot cause damage to the extent of 25 per cent of the yield. This has led to a decline in area under groundnut in the district, especially during *kharif* in comparison with *rabi*/summer season. Therefore, it is necessary to replace TMV-2 with high-yielding varieties incorporating the traits preferred along the value chain, i.e., production, consumption and marketing of groundnut. The existing seed supply system is meeting the seed requirement only to the extent of 7 per cent. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the existing seed supply system for speedy seed multiplication and distribution of seeds to the farming community.

Economics of Paddy Processing in Gondia District of Maharashtra

A. K. Vitonde^a, P. S. Dharpal^b and V. D. Rinayat^a

^aShri Shivajai Agriculture College, Amravati – 444 603, Maharashtra

^bAgriculture Science Course, Rural Institute, Pipri – Wardha, Maharashtra

The study has been undertaken with the objectives of analyzing the economics of paddy processing and finding the break even point for its different products. The study has been conducted in the tehsils of Gondia, Gregaon and Amgaon of Gondia district by collecting data from various government publications and the selected paddy processing units for the period 1999-2000 to 2008-2009. The per quintal net return from processing of purchased paddy has been found directly related to the size of rice mill. The benefit-cost ratio has been found as 1.55, 1.52 and 1.55 for small, medium and large rice mills, respectively. The per quintal gross return from rice flakes has been found almost same for small, medium and large mills of rice flakes but net return has been observed highest for large rice flake mills, followed by medium and small mills. The study has reported the overall break even volume for different sizes of rice mills, rice flake mills and puffed rice mills. The break even volume of paddy has been found less than the actual quantity handled by all the paddy processing mills.